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NEW SPECIES OF AFRICAN PHYTOPHAGA (COLEOPT.)

By G. E. Bryant, F.R.E.S.
(*Entomological Assistant, Imperial Institute of Entomology.*)

Criocerinae.

Lema risbeci sp. n.

Entirely flavous, the antennae tinged with fuscous; prothorax subcylindrical, sparingly punctured. Elytra strongly punctate-striate. L. 4 mm.

Head flavous, nitid, impunctate, the eyes notched, the supra-orbital grooves shallow. Antennae short and robust, the second segment the shortest, and the fifth segment the longest, the terminal segments slightly thickened and tinged with fuscous. Prothorax flavous, subcylindrical, strongly constricted at the base, the basal sulcus well marked, the disc with a median longitudinal double row of punctures, and a few strong punctures at the sides. Scutellum flavous, triangular, impunctate. Elytra flavous, parallel, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices slightly costate at the sides. Underside and legs flavous, the first ventral segment the longest, the second to the fourth about equal, all clothed with very short scattered golden pubescence.

Senegal: Bambey, 1.viii.1939 (*J. Risbec*), 4 specimens.

Holotype in British Museum; paratype returned to J. Risbec. Closely allied to *L. bomaensis* Jac., from the Congo, but differs in not having the broad dark stripes on the elytra, the punctures on the elytra are much larger and not so close, and the eyes are notched. Jacoby gives the length of *L. bomaensis* as L. 5 mm., but it should be L. 4 mm.

Eumolpinae.

Nerissus cissi sp. n.

Metallic greenish-black below, clothed with white pubescence, above metallic green clothed with long white pubescence, prothorax strongly punctured, more sparingly pubescent, the sides serrate. Elytra strongly and rugosely punctured, and more pubescent. Antennae and legs black. L. 8–9 mm.

♂ and ♀. Head metallic green rugosely punctured, clothed with fine white pubescence, the labrum fulvous, the clypeus smoother, with the lateral margins raised, palpi with the basal segments fulvous. Antennae black, extending a little beyond the middle of the elytra, the two basal segments shorter and stouter than the third, the six terminal segments about equal to each other, and clothed with very fine pubescence. Prothorax metallic green, transverse, the side rounded and serrate, the surface strongly and rugosely punctured, sparingly clothed with fine white pubescence. Scutellum metallic green, subpentagonal, with a few strong punctures. Elytra metallic green, strongly and rugosely punctured, as on the prothorax, clothed with long white pubescence, more closely at the sides and towards the apex. Legs black, the femora sparingly clothed with white pubescence. Underside metallic greenish-black, clothed with white pubescence, longer on the prosternum than on the ventral segments of the abdomen.

Uganda: Kampala, 14.vi.1932 (*H. Hargreaves*), 3 specimens. (Reported damaging *Cissus* sp.); E. Busoga, 3800–4000 ft., vii.–viii. 1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 1 specimen; Nasisi Hills, 4800 ft., vi.1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 1 specimen; Mabira Forest, 3800 ft., vii.1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 1 specimen.

Holotype, 3 Paratypes in the British Museum from Kampala.

Allied to *N. gabonensis* Jac., but a much larger species, the puncturation

much stronger and more rugose, the pubescence whiter and longer, and the antennae with the basal segment black.

Lefevrea pubiventris sp. n.

Elongate, entirely pale fulvous, the head finely and the prothorax strongly and closely punctured, elytra closely and strongly punctate-striate, the punctures about as strong as on the prothorax. L. 3 mm.

Head pale fulvous, finely and closely punctured, the antennal tubercles well marked, the anterior margin of the clypeus emarginate, a short longitudinal impression on the vertex. Antennae slender, extending almost to the middle of the elytra, pale fulvous, the six terminal segments with the apical third fuscous, the first segment about twice as long as the second, and more swollen, the third long and slender, about as long as the two basal together, the remaining segments all about equal, each a little shorter than the third. Prothorax pale fulvous, transverse, strongly and closely punctured, the sides rounded and feebly margined, all the angles acute. Scutellum pale fulvous, impunctate, rounded at the apex. Elytra pale fulvous, elongate, very little wider than the base of the prothorax, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures about as strong as the prothorax. Legs pale fulvous, unarmed. Underside with the meso- and metasternum impunctate, the ventral segments clothed with short golden pubescence, the second to the fourth about equal.

Uganda : Bufumbira, iv.1939 (*T. H. C. Taylor*), 1 specimen; Bushengi, iii.1939 (*T. H. C. Taylor*), 1 specimen; Bukakata, Lake Victoria, 2.x.1929 (*Sir G. A. K. Marshall*), 1 specimen.

Holotype in British Museum from Bukakata; paratypes in British Museum and returned to T. H. C. Taylor.

Closely allied to *L. brunnea* Jac., from Mashonaland, but differs in the head and prothorax not so strongly punctured, the elytra are more elongate, and the punctures on the striae are closer.

Chrysomelinae.

Chrysomela bilineata sp. n.

Entirely testaceous, with the exception of two black longitudinal stripes on the elytra, the prothorax almost impunctate, the elytra finely but irregularly punctate, the antennae with the six terminal segments fuscous. L. 7 mm.

Elongate and somewhat depressed, the head testaceous, finely but not closely punctured, the vertex with a strong median longitudinal impression. Antennae short, extending to the base of the prothorax, the five basal segments testaceous, the six terminal segments more transverse and fuscous. Prothorax testaceous, very transverse, the sides rounded, a few large scattered punctures near the lateral margin. Scutellum testaceous, triangular, impunctate. Elytra with the sides almost parallel and rounded at the apex; testaceous with a sutural black longitudinal stripe, and a broader one near the lateral margin, curving and joining the sutural stripe before the apex, finely and closely punctured. Underside testaceous, the ventral segments nitid and impunctate, the first the longest, the second to the fourth about equal to each other.

Sierra Leone : Njala, xii.1927 (*E. Hargreaves*), 7 specimens.

Holotype and paratype in British Museum; paratype returned to E. Hargreaves.

Allied to *C. quadrilineata* Jac. (*Melasoma*), the only other African species with stripes, but differs in its larger size, with no markings on the prothorax, and only two longitudinal stripes.

For change of name from *Melasoma* to *Chrysomela*, *see* Maulik, 1925, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (9) **15** : 95.

Chrysomela keniae sp. n.

Underside, the clypeus, sides of the prothorax and the legs testaceous, the base of the head, median portion of the prothorax and the elytra metallic bronze green, the puncturation of the elytra rather stronger than on the prothorax. L. 6–7 mm.

Of elongate shape, not very convex, the labrum and clypeus testaceous, the basal half of the head dark metallic bronze green, somewhat rugosely punctured, the vertex with a deep depression in its centre. Antennae rather short, extending to the base of the prothorax, the five basal segments testaceous and the 6 terminal segments tinged with fuscous, and more transverse. Prothorax very transverse, the sides strongly contracted from the base to the apex, broadly testaceous, the median portion metallic bronze green, finely but not closely punctured. Scutellum dark metallic green, narrowly margined with testaceous; a few scattered punctures. Elytra with the sides almost parallel, slightly rounded to the apex, dark metallic bronze green, irregularly punctured, the punctures slightly stronger than on the prothorax. Underside and legs testaceous, the first three ventral segments about equal to each other, somewhat nitid.

KENYA: Nairobi, vii.1930 (*Dr. V. G. L. van Someren*), 7 specimens.

Holotype in British Museum; paratypes returned to Nairobi Museum.

Allied to *C. discolor* Stål (*Melasoma*), but more nitid, and not so closely punctured, and the testaceous margins of the prothorax twice as broad.

Key to the African species of *Plagiodera*.

1(20). Elytra metallic blue or green.
2(13). Elytra uniformly coloured.
3(12). Prothorax fulvous.
4(10). Size 10 mm.
5 (9). Elytra nitid.
6(11). Elytra attenuated posteriorly.
7 (8). Prothorax with the sides rounded . . . . . *thoracica* Fab.
8 (7). Prothorax with sides contracted to the apex . . . . *calabarica* Wse.
9 (5). Elytra dull green, not so nitid . . . . . *caffra* Wse.
10 (4). Size 7 mm.
11 (6). Of short semirotundate form . . . . . *walleri* Baly.
12 (3). Prothorax not entirely fulvous, median portion metallic green *verticalis* Wse.
13 (2). Elytra not uniformly coloured.
14(17). Prothorax green.
15(16). Elytra green with cupreus reflections forming longitudinal stripes *submarginata* Fab.
16(15). Elytra green with the suture metallic purple . . . *aethiopica* Thunb.
17(14). Prothorax fulvous.
18(19). Elytra metallic green with fulvous margin . . . . *fulvimargo* Qued.
19(18). Elytra metallic green with the margin and suture fulvous . . *egregia* Gerst.
20 (1). Elytra fulvous or ferruginous.
21(26). Elytra uniformly coloured.
22(25). Elytra and prothorax entirely ferruginous.
23(24). Elytra strongly punctured, size 5–5·50 mm. . . . . *subparallela* Wse.
24(23). Elytra very finely punctured, size 7 mm. . . . . *ferrugata* Wse.
25(22). Elytra darker than the prothorax, size 8–9 mm. . . . *goldingi* sp. n.
26(21). Elytra not uniformly coloured.
27(28). Elytra fulvous with black margin, size 8 mm. *crampeli* Achard (? = *sudanica* Wse.).
28(27). Elytra piceous with fulvous margin, size 5–6 mm. . . . *severini* Wse.

Plagiodera goldingi sp. n.

Oblong ovate, very convex, fulvous, nitid, antennae with the terminal segments fuscous, elytra brown to pitchy brown, very finely punctured. L. 8 mm.

Head fulvous, finely and irregularly punctured; antennae with the five basal segments fulvous, the six terminal fuscous and more transverse, extending to the base of the prothorax. Prothorax fulvous, very transverse, finely punctured, with a few large punctures near the side margins, the sides narrowly margined, the anterior and posterior angles rounded. Scutellum fulvous triangular impunctate. Elytra brown or pitchy brown, nitid, finely punctured, but the puncturation stronger than on the prothorax, the margins very narrowly fulvous, and a double row of irregular large punctures on the lateral margins. Legs fulvous. Underside entirely fulvous, nitid, the first ventral segment the longest, the third and fourth about equal. ♂ only differs in having the apical ventral segment notched.

S. Nigeria : Ibadan, 20.xi.1920 (*F. D. Golding*), 6 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀.

Holotype and paratypes in British Museum; paratypes returned to F. D. Golding.

The elytra varying in colour from pale to dark brown, I have taken the dark form as the Type.

Somewhat allied to *P. ferrugata* Wse., but a much larger species, about the size of *P. crampeli* Achard, but differs in colour, not having the black margin to the elytra.

I think it probable that *P. crampeli* Achard = *P. sudanica* Wse., from the descriptions, but I have not seen the Types.

Halticinae.

Aphthona thikana sp. n.

Pale flavous, the underside, apical segments of the antennae, and the posterior femora piceous. Head and prothorax impunctate, the sides of the latter nearly straight and the anterior angles oblique, the elytra feebly punctured. L. 3 mm.

Of broadly ovate shape, the head pale flavous, impunctate, nitid, the mouth-parts piceous, a deep transverse groove between the eyes. Antennae short and slender not extending to the middle of the elytra, the four basal segments flavous, the remainder piceous, the first segment the longest, the second about half as long, the third and fourth about equal to each other, each a little longer than the second. Prothorax pale flavous, transverse impunctate, the sides nearly straight but contracted towards the front, the anterior angles strongly oblique. Scutellum black, impunctate, very broad. Elytra pale flavous, very finely punctured, widest behind the middle, and rounded at the apex. Legs flavous, the posterior femora piceous, and the apical half of the hind tibiae and tarsi darker. Underside piceous, the first ventral segment the longest, the second to the fourth shorter and about equal to each other, all sparingly clothed with short pubescence.

Kenya : Chania Falls, Thika, i.1921, 5050 ft. (*A. F. J. Gedye*); Kinangop (*H. J. Turner*), iii.1930, 24 specimens.

Holotype and paratypes in British Museum. Paratypes in Nairobi Museum.

Allied to *A. senegalensis* Jac., on account of its broadly ovate form. Differs in its paler colour, and the underside being piceous.

Jamesonia rosae sp. n.

Elongate, flavous, the prothorax flavous or fulvous; the head, basal portion and a transverse patch before the apex of the elytra black, nitid, but bears traces of very minute punctures on the prothorax and elytra. L. 3 mm.

Head black, nitid, impunctate, the eyes in the ♂ more prominent than in the ♀, a transverse sulcus on the vertex. Antennae flavous, extending beyond the middle of the elytra in the ♂, shorter in the ♀, the three basal segments more nitid, the remainder dull and pubescent, the second and third very short, the fourth more than twice as long as the second and third together, the fourth to the apical all about equal. Prothorax flavous or fulvous, nitid, but very finely punctured, the sides almost straight, and the anterior angles oblique. Scutellum flavous, triangular, impunctate. Elytra with sides almost parallel, rounded at the apex, flavous, with the basal portion black, and a transverse black patch before the apex; very finely punctured. Legs flavous, the apical half of the posterior femora black. Underside flavous, clothed with fine golden pubescence.

UGANDA : Bubulu, x.1938 (*T. H. C. Taylor*), 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; Kampala, 10.v.1932 (*H. Hargreaves*), 5 ♀♀. Feeding on rose flowers.

Holotype from Bubulu and paratypes in British Museum.

Somewhat allied to *J. ornatipennis* Bryant, but differs in colour and pattern.

Jamesonia taylori sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, black, with the elytra metallic blue, head and prothorax nitid and impunctate, the elytra finely and irregularly punctured. L. 3 mm.

Head black, nitid, impunctate, a well-developed carina between the base of the antennae. Antennae very long in the ♂, extending almost to the apex of the elytra, black, with the three basal segments nitid, the remainder clothed with very short fine pubescence, the second and third segments very short, together shorter than the first, the fourth to the tenth about equal, somewhat triangular, the apical segment slightly longer and more cylindrical. Prothorax black, nitid, impunctate, widest at its base, the sides slightly rounded and contracted in front, the anterior angles oblique. Scutellum black, nitid, triangular, impunctate. Elytra metallic blue, finely and irregularly punctured, very ovate, the side margins strongly expanded from the shoulder to the middle, rounded at the apex. Legs black, clothed with scattered grey pubescence, the posterior femora tinged with blue. Underside black, clothed with grey pubescence. ♀ differs in the antennae being much shorter and more slender, not extending to the middle of the elytra.

UGANDA : Kirwa, iv.1939 (*T. H. C. Taylor*), 3 specimens.

Holotype and paratype in British Museum. 1 paratype returned to T. H. C. Taylor.

Somewhat allied to *J. nigripennis* Jac., on account of the expanded elytral margin.

Philopona aburiensis sp. n.

Flavous, with the exception of the segments 4–8 of the antennae, and the hind femora tinged with fuscous, the elytra with a broad fuscous longitudinal stripe; prothorax very finely and not closely punctured, the elytra more strongly and closely punctured. L. 4–5 mm. Of nearly parallel and narrow shape, the head flavous, almost impunctate, strongly carinate between the insertion of the antennae. Antennae long and slender, extending almost to the middle of the elytra, the three basal segments flavous, the segments 4–8 fuscous, and the three terminal segments flavous, the first segment the longest and more thickened, the second shorter than the first or third. Prothorax flavous, transverse, very finely and not closely punctured, the sides strongly margined and rounded, the anterior angles oblique, the posterior angles acute, a feeble transverse sulcus near the base. Scutellum flavous, nitid triangular. Elytra closely and strongly punctured, flavous, with a broad longitudinal fuscous stripe, not extending to the suture or lateral margin, the lateral margins

strongly reflexed. Legs and underside flavous, the hind femora tinged with fuscous, the ventral segments clothed with short scattered golden pubescence.

Gold Coast : Aburi, 1912 (*W. H. Patterson*), 6 specimens.

Holotype in British Museum.

Allied to *P. fulvicollis* Fab. (= *africana* Jac.), but differs in the elytral stripe being entire, head not black, and size larger.

Key to the African species of *Phygasia*.

1(24). Uniformly coloured.
2(15). Colour pale fulvous.
3 (6). Large size 7–9 mm.
4 (5). Prothorax with the lateral margins not strongly reflexed. L. 9 mm. *gabonensis* Jac.
5 (4). Prothorax with the margins strongly reflexed. L. 7 mm. *rotundicollis* Jac. (*Lactica*).
6 (3). Size small. L. 4–5 mm.
7(10). Antennae black, except the three basal segments.
8 (9). Legs and head pale fulvous . . . . . *lactea* Jac.
9 (8). Legs and head black . . . . . *melanocephala* Jac.
10 (7). Antennae entirely pale fulvous.
11(12). Form elongate, somewhat broad and convex . . . . . *helvola* Dalm.
12(11). Form not so broad or convex.
13(14). Elytra strongly and closely punctured . . . . . *gestroi* Jac.
14(13). Elytra not strongly punctured . . *pallida* Jac. (= *sulphuripennis* Jac.).
15 (2). Colour entirely deep reddish fulvous or brown.
16(20). Size 6 mm.
17(23). Elongate shape.
18(21). Thorax with the longitudinal sulci of the basal impression very strong.
19(22). Antennae with the 8 terminal segments black . . . . *sulcicollis* sp. n.
20(16). Size 5 mm.
21(18). The longitudinal sulci on prothorax not very strong.
22(19). Antennae entirely fulvous . . . . . *marginicollis* Jac. (*Lactica*).
23(17). Colour brown, form more rounded, not very elongate. Size 3 mm. *brunnea* Jac. (= *barkeri* Jac.).
24 (1). Not uniformly coloured.
25(28). Elytra carinate.
26(27). Elytral striae not punctate . . . . . *carinata* Wse.
27(26). Elytral striae strongly punctate . . . *punctato-sulcata* Jac. (*Lactica*).
28(25). Elytra not carinate.
29(32). Prothorax black.
30(31). Elytra with suture and apex black . . . . . *bicolorata* Jac.
31(30). Elytra entirely brown . . . . . *kraatzi* Jac. (*Lactica*).
32(29). Prothorax flavous.
33(34). Elytra margined with black . . . . . *limbata* Baly.
34(33). Elytra entirely black . . . . . *flaviventris* sp. n.
35(38). Elytra not margined.
36(37). Elytra reddish with purple reflections . . . . . *rubripennis* Wse.
37(36). Basal portion of the elytra deep red . . . . . *jacobyi* Weise.
38(35). Elytra fulvous, margined with flavous.
39(40). Apex of the elytra rounded . . . . . *marginata* Jac.
40(39). Apex of the elytra subacute . . . . . *acutangula* Wse.

Lactica africana Chap. probably belongs to *Phygasia*, and might be placed near *P. lactea* Jac.

Phygasia flaviventris sp. n.

Oblong, the prothorax, basal segments of the antennae and ventral segments of the abdomen flavous, the head, elytra, and legs black, the prothorax impunctate, the elytra very finely punctured. L. 4–5 mm.

Head black, impunctate, the interantennal carina not very well developed. Antennae extending a short distance beyond the base of the elytra, the three basal segments flavous, tinged with fuscous, the eight terminal segments fuscous, the first segment the longest, the second very short, rounded, the third twice as long as the second, the third equal to the fourth, the following segments more or less nearly equal to each other. Prothorax flavous impunctate, transverse, the sides strongly rounded, a well-marked transverse basal furrow, not extending to the sides. Scutellum subquadrate, black impunctate. Elytra black, very finely and closely punctured, broader at the base than the prothorax, the sides almost parallel and rounded to the apex. Legs fuscous. Underside with the ventral segments flavous, the mesosternum fuscous. ♂ smaller and narrower.

KENYA COLONY: Lamu Is., iv.–v.1916 (*H. J. A. Turner*), 10 specimens.

Holotype in British Museum; paratype returned to Nairobi Museum.

The first described Africa species with entirely black elytra. Allied to the Indian species *P. nigripennis* Jac.

Phygasia sulcicollis sp. n.

Oblong, depressed, fulvous, with the exception of the eight terminal segments of the antennae, the tibiae and tarsi black. L. 6 mm.

Head fulvous, the basal half slightly darker, nitid and impunctate, the antennal tubercles well defined, a transverse impression between the eyes. Antennae rather long, extending to the middle of the elytra, the three basal segments fulvous, the eight terminal segments black, clothed with short golden pubescence, the first segment the longest, the second segment the shortest, the third a little longer, and the eight terminal segments about equal to each other. Prothorax fulvous, nitid, finely but not closely punctured, not very transverse, the sides rounded and margined, the transverse basal impression terminated at each end by a deep longitudinal sulcus. Scutellum fulvous, triangular, impunctate. Elytra fulvous, elongate, parallel sided, a little broader at the base than the prothorax, with the apex rounded, closely and finely punctate. Underside fulvous, the legs with the tibiae and tarsi black.

UGANDA: Kampala, 3.xi.1923, No. 049 (*H. Hargreaves*), 2 specimens; KENYA: Kaimosi, iii.–iv.1932 (*A. Turner*), 1 specimen.

Holotype in British Museum; paratypes returned to H. Hargreaves and Nairobi Museum.

A large conspicuous species, easily distinguished by the very deep sulci terminating the transverse impression on the prothorax.

Argopistes nigra sp. n.

Ovate, very convex, the underside, head and antennae fulvous, the prothorax and elytra black, nitid, and very finely and irregularly punctured. L. 3 mm.

Head nearly hidden in the prothorax, fulvous, the basal portion tinged with fuscous, the front and clypeus fulvous, a carina between the insertion of the antennae. Antennae fulvous, extending a little beyond the base of the prothorax, inserted very close together, the three basal segments more nitid, the remainder clothed with fine pubescence, the first segment the longest, longer than the second and third together, the fourth a little longer

than the third, the seven terminal segments almost equal and slightly thickened. Prothorax strongly transverse, black, finely punctured, almost three times as broad as long at the base, the sides obliquely converging and slightly rounded from the base to the apex and deflexed, the posterior margin sinuate. Scutellum deep fulvous, triangular, impunctate. Elytra black, nitid, finely and irregularly punctured, very convex. Legs fulvous, the posterior pair with the femora very incrassate, the tibiae broadly dilated and deeply sulcate, terminated by two spurs, the posterior tarsi with first segment as long as half the length of the tibia. Underside fulvous, the ventral segments about equal, the last ventral segment in the ♂ being strongly notched.

Uganda : Kampala, 24.v.1933 (*H. Hargreaves*), 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀.

Holotype and paratype in British Museum; paratypes returned to H. Hargreaves.

Closely allied to *A. limbatus* Mots., from Amur, but smaller, blacker, and not narrowly margined with fulvous.

Galerucinae.

Monolepta (Candezea) nigeriae sp. n.

Black, the head, antennae, prothorax and legs fulvous; elytra dark metallic blue; prothorax very finely and closely punctured, the elytra more strongly but not so closely punctured. L. 4 mm.

Head fulvous, the basal half rather strongly and evenly punctured, the antennal tubercles not very prominent. Antennae long and slender, extending to half the length of the elytra, fulvous, the apical segment tinged with fuscous, the first segment long and slender, nearly three times as long as the second, the third about twice as long as the second, the fourth a little longer than the third, and the remaining terminal segments all about equal. Prothorax very transverse, fulvous, the sides straight and obliquely narrowed towards the front, very finely and closely punctured. Scutellum black, triangular, impunctate. Elytra strongly convex and subcylindrical, the apex rounded, the surface strongly but not so closely punctured as on the prothorax, metallic blue. Legs fulvous, the posterior tarsi with first segment very long. Underside black, except the prosternum which is fulvous, closely punctured and finely pubescent, the first ventral segment about twice as long as the second.

Nigeria : Nkwele, 17.ix.1935 (*F. D. Golding*), 6 specimens.

Holotype in British Museum; paratype returned to F. D. Golding.

Very closely allied to *M. nigrocaerulea* Jac., from Mashonaland, but differs in the paler antennae, the segments all being longer, the base of the head strongly punctured, and the prothorax very finely punctured.

SOME NOTES ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE STAPHYLINIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

Part 3.

By Rev. C. E. Tottenham, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VI. Some Type-citations.

For the following genera which concern British Staphylinidae I have been unable to trace any type-citation.

Tesnus Rey, 1884, *Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon* **30** : 183, 315.

Type (by present designation) = *Stenus opticus* Gravenhorst, 1806.

Nestus Rey, 1884, *op. cit.* : 183, 246.

Type (by present designation) = *Stenus boops* Ljungh, 1804 (= *Stenus buphthalmus* Gravenhorst, 1802 (*nec* Schrank, 1776)).

Hyponygrus nom. n.

I pointed out, 1939, *Proc. Roy. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **8** : 235–237, that *Gyrohypnus* Samouelle, 1819, was the correct name for *Othius* Stephens *et auct.* This being so, Thomson was in error in using the name for the species of *Baptolinus* Kraatz and Mulsant & Rey were in error in using it for a subgenus of *Xantholinus* St. Fargeau & Serville, in which course they have been followed by Casey. That section of *Xantholinus* included by Mulsant & Rey (1877, *Hist. nat. Col. Fr. Brév. Xanthol.* : 74) under the name *Gryohypnus* is therefore without a name. I propose for it the name *Hyponygrus* and designate as its genotype the species *Staphylinus fracticornis* Müller 1776 (= *Staphylinus punctulatus* Paykull, 1789, *nec* Goeze, 1776).

Ontholestes Ganglbauer, 1895, *Käfer Mitt.-Eur.* **2** : 417.

Type (by present designation) = *Staphylinus murinus* Linnaeus, 1758.

A designation of type for this genus appears to be necessary, for the existing position is not covered by the requirements of the code. The species selected was cited by Westwood (1838) as type for *Trichoderma* Stephens, 1835 (*nec* Fleming, 1822). Although *Trichoderma* Stephens and *Schizochilus* Thomson, 1858 (*nec* Gray, 1832) were included by Kraatz (1857, *Nat. Ins. Deutschl. Col.* **2** : 532) in the synonymy of *Leistotrophus* it cannot be said that *Leistotrophus* was proposed as a substitute for either of these names, since Kraatz attributed the genus to Perty (1830) and mentioned that author as having formed the genus for the South American species *Staphylinus versicolor* Gravenhorst. Kraatz included in *Leistotrophus* the two European species *murinus* Linnaeus and *tessellatus* Fourcroy. Ganglbauer proposed the name *Ontholestes* for "*Leistotrophus* Kraatz *nec* Perty," placing in it the two European species. Although it might well be argued that *Leistotrophus* Kraatz was *Leistotrophus* Perty, yet there can be no doubt from remarks made by Ganglbauer with reference to differences between these two species and *Leistotrophus* Perty, that he intended *Ontholestes* to be the generic name for the two European

species as distinct from *Leistotrophus* and not in a wide sense so as to include all three species. The selection of *Staphylinus murinus* Linnaeus as genotype for *Ontholestes* ensures the name being used in the sense intended by Ganglbauer and makes *Ontholestes* synonymous with *Trichoderma* Stephens.

Sauridus Mulsant & Rey, 1876, *Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyon* (4) **8** : 700.

Type (present designation) = *Staphylinus picipes* Mannerheim, 1831.

VII. Corrigenda.

Two unfortunate slips of the pen were made in my previous paper, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **8** : 226.

Under *Sedomoma* I referred to Thomson's genus *Bessobia* : this should have been *Bessopora*. Also in line 5 *Bessopora* should be read in place of *Demosoma*, *Bessopora* being the group in *Col. Cat.* which contains *Oxypoda sorar* Thomson.

VIII. Nomenclatorial Notes on some genera of Paederini.

Dr. R. Blackwelder has recently published a " Generic Revision of the Staphylinid Beetles of the Tribe Paederini " (1939, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **87** : 93–125). In this paper he gave a key to all the genera and subgenera of the tribe, descriptions of a few new genera and subgenera, a long list of the species examined and a list of genotypes. Since so much of the literature on STAPHYLINIDAE is fragmentary and relates to species of particular areas, Dr. Blackwelder's paper, with its comprehensive scope and thoroughness, is a very valuable addition to the literature. This being so, it is with great regret that I call attention to a few mistakes therein. Fortunately the value of the paper is not in any sense diminished by these errors, and the systematic part of the work is unaffected. A few generic names, however, must be abandoned, or used in another sense from that in which Blackwelder has used them. Also some of his type-citations are invalid, types having been previously cited by earlier authors.

An examination of the Bibliography at the end of Blackwelder's paper reveals the omission of six works which are of importance in the study of the Paederini and other Staphylinid beetles. These are (1) Samouelle, 1819, *Entomologist's Useful Compendium*, (2) Stephens, 1829, *Systematic Catalogue of British Insects* and *Nomenclature of British Insects*, (3) Dejean, 1833, *Catalogue des Coléoptères*, (4) Westwood, 1838, *Introduction to the modern classification of Insects* and *Synopsis of the Genera of British Insects*, (5) Thomson, 1861, *Skandinaviens Coleoptera* **1** : 22–52, (6) Duponchel, 1841, *Rev. zool. Soc. Cuvier.*, **1841** : 52–57. The first three of these give certain new generic names; the last three give citations of genotypes. Apparently Blackwelder did not know of these works or had not access to them; although in the case of the first three cited it is possible that he did not recognise their value for purposes of nomenclature.

With regard to Stephens's *Systematic Catalogue* and *Nomenclature* and Dejean's *Catalogue*, it is perfectly true that new names for undescribed species or for genera containing only undescribed species cannot be adopted. The case, however, is different for new generic names for previously described species. By the citation of one or more known species under the new generic name, a clear " indication " is given as to the author's conception of his new genus, and the name must be accepted as valid. In fact, at the date at which these

authors wrote, their genera, although only defined by the inclusion of certain species and the exclusion of others, are much more definite than some of the genera which preceded them, e.g. *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, which was so wide in definition as to include practically the whole range of the STAPHYLINIDAE. It might also be argued that, bearing in mind the state of knowledge of the Coleoptera at that period, their indications of genera had much more right to acceptance than many of the specific names given by modern authors whose descriptions are sometimes so brief and vague as to be useless, and who often omit entirely the principal specific distinctions or characteristics. Since these two works have not been rejected by the International Congress, and are used by many Entomologists at any rate in the Coleoptera, Hymenoptera and Lepidoptera, and inasmuch as they have been recognised by the Committee of Generic Nomenclature of the Royal Entomological Society of London, it does not seem to me legitimate to ignore them. The case of Samouelle stands on still firmer ground, for although he often gives no generic description for his new genera, yet he generally includes only one species (at least in the STAPHYLINIDAE) and furthermore he definitely cites a species as type of the genus. It would appear that the generic names in question have fallen out of use, not because entomologists did not recognise their validity, but because either they were unaware of them or because the monumental work of Erichson entirely eclipsed them and affected the whole course of systematic work on the STAPHYLINIDAE.

The following remarks will show what changes are necessary in Blackwelder's paper.

Medon Stephens.

Stephens in 1829 erected the genus *Sunius*, placing in it the following species: *melanocephalus* Fab., *tricolor* Marsham, *ochraceus* Grav., *rubricollis* Grav., *brunneus* Kirby, *angustatus* Paykull, *immaculatus* Kirby, *dimidiatus* Kirby, *sulcicollis* Kirby. Of these, the four Kirby species were at that date undescribed, and therefore do not affect the question, but the remaining species serve to show what Stephens intended by his genus, namely the *Medon* + *Astenus auct.*

In 1833, Stephens (*Ill. Brit. Ent.* (Mand.) **5** : 272) added two other genera for the reception of these species, namely *Astenus* Dejean, 1833, and *Medon*, and he characterised the three thus :—

1. Tarsi with 4th joint bifid . . . . . *Astenus.*
–. Tarsi with 4th joint entire . . . . . 2.
2. Labrum in front denticulate . . . . . *Medon.*
–. Labrum in front entire . . . . . *Sunius.*

The first four of the species above named he placed in *Sunius*, the remainder (with descriptions of the new Kirby species) he placed in *Astenus*, and a new species *ruddii* was the sole representative of the new genus *Medon.*

It is quite clear that *Sunius* has precedence over both *Medon* and *Astenus* ; the use of the name, however, has to be decided by the first fixation of genotype. Westwood in 1838 (*Introd. mod. classif. Ins., Synopsis of the Genera of British Insects* : 17) fixed a type both for *Sunius* and *Astenus*, by citing the species *melanocephalus* Fab. and *angustatus* Paykull respectively. The effects of this type-citation were : (1) *Sunius* and *Astenus* did not become synonymous, and (2) *Medon* became a synonym of *Sunius* so long as the two species *melanocephalus* and *ruddii* were considered to be in the same genus. It will be noted

that Westwood in these type-citations was following the generic arrangement adopted by Stephens himself in his *Ill. Brit. Ent.* (*Mand.*) **5.**

In view of Westwood's type-citations, later citations are either invalid or superfluous, and Westwood's citations must be substituted for those given by Blackwelder on pp. 117, 122, which are

Astenus Type = *A. brunneus* Steph. (designated by Des Gozis).
Sunius Steph. Type = *P. melanocephalus* Fab. (designated by Des Gozis).
Sunius Er. Type = *St. angustatus* Fab. (designated by Blackwelder).

Astenus brunneus Stephens is not listed in Junk, *Col. Cat.* and is probably an immature specimen of some other species.

The confusion in these genera was caused by Erichson, who recognised but two genera *Sunius* and *Lithocharis* (a genus used in 1835 by Lacordaire, the type of which was fixed in 1861 by Thomson (*Skand. Col.* **1** : 28) as *Paederus ochraceus* Grav.). It must be noted in passing that this type was fixed by Thomson, and not " designated here " as stated by Blackwelder (p. 119) and also *Lithocharis* should be attributed to Dejean, 1833, *Cat. Col.*, not to Erichson as stated by Blackwelder. Erichson used *Sunius* for the species of *Astenus* Stephens, and *Lithocharis* for the *Sunius* + *Medon* Stephens. In an observation on p. 610 of his *Gen. Spec. Staph.* he referred to *Medon* saying " *Medon* Steph. a reliquis hujus generis speciebus (*Sunius* Steph.) labri bidentati causa distinctum, quod in his falso muticum exhibetur." Erichson made two errors : he should not have used the name *Sunius* in a sense other than that in accordance with the fixation of genotype, especially when in doing so he was acting contrary to the usage of Stephens; also he should not have given precedence to the later name *Lithocharis* Lacordaire, 1835, in place of *Medon* Stephens or *Sunius* Stephens.

Erichson's mistake in his use of the name *Sunius* received a considerable following (*e.g.*, in Fowler), but the name *Lithocharis* became either a synonym of *Medon* or a genus distinct from *Medon*.

Blackwelder, it will be observed, does not consider that *castaneus* Gravenhorst (= *ruddii* Stephens) should be placed in the same genus as *melanocephalus* Fabricius. He is correct, therefore, in using *Medon* as the generic name for this beetle and its allies. The only changes necessary in his key on p. 99 are : *Sunius* Stephens must be used as the generic name in the place of *Hypomedon* Muls. & Rey, and *Sunius* s.str. must take the place of *Oligopterus* Casey, whose type *cuneicollis* Casey belongs to the same subgenus as *melanocephalus* (teste Blackwelder). The type of *Hypomedon*, namely *debilicornis* Wollaston, being in a different subgenus, *Hypomedon* can still be used as a subgeneric name, *sensu* Blackwelder.

In so far as British species are concerned, the key given by Blackwelder on p. 99 can be modified thus :—

1. Head and pronotum densely and very finely punctate or sculptured, without any umbilicate punctures except at margins . . . . *Lithocharis*.
A. Gular sutures widely diverging posteriorly subgenus *Pseudomedon* (Type = *obsoletus* Nordmann).
B. Gular sutures most approximate posteriorly or along middle, distinctly converging posteriorly . . . . subgenus *Lithocharis* (Type = *ochraceus* Gravenhorst).

–. Head with few or many distinctly umbilicate punctures, surface sometimes densely punctulate . . . . . 2.

2. Gular sutures most approximate along middle or at base . . . . *Medon.*
(Type = *castaneus* Grav.)
–. Gular sutures distinctly diverging posteriorly from before middle . . *Sunius.*
(Type = *melanocephalus* Fab.)
A. Head and pronotum very densely punctate or sculptured
subgenus *Hypomedon*
(Type = *debilicornis* Doll.)
B. Head and pronotum sparsely punctate, shining subgenus *Sunius* s.str.
(Type = *melanocephalus* Fab.)

Rugilus Samouelle.

Rugilus Samouelle (1819, *Ent. Comp.* : 173) must take precedence over *Stilicus* Latreille, 1827. Blackwelder gave the generic name as *Stilicus* Latreille, 1828, with *Rugilus* Curtis, 1827 as a synonym. He gave no reason for rejecting the earlier name, and he gave a wrong author and a wrong date. Also his designations of type are unnecessary for the species he cited for both the generic names is already the type, having been fixed by Thomson, 1861 (*Skand. Col.* **1** : 28) in the case of *Stilicus*, and by Curtis, 1828 (*Brit. Ent.* **4** : 168) in the case of *Rugilus*.

Scopaeus Erichson.

Blackwelder's type-citation (p. 121) of *didymus* Er. is invalid, since the type was fixed by Duponchel in 1841 (*Rev. zool. Soc. Cuvier.*, **1841** : 57) as *Paederus laevigatus* Gyllenhal.

Ochthephilum Stephens.

Ochthephilum Stephens, 1829 (*Nomencl. Brit. Ins.* : 24), a monobasic genus, has precedence over *Cryptobium* Mannerheim, 1831, although Stephens himself in his *Illustrations* **5** abandoned it for Mannerheim's name. This is a case of one of many changes in generic names of STAPHYLINIDAE which must be made in accordance with the Code, although the natural desire would be to retain the more familiar name at present in use. No substantial case, however, can be made out for applying for a suspension of the rules.

A NEW SPECIES OF INJURIOUS PHYTOPHAGA (COLEOPT.) FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

By G. E. Bryant, F.R.E.S.
(*Entomological Assistant, Imperial Institute of Entomology.*)

Halticinae.

Epitrix argentinensis sp. n.

Elongate ovate, black with the shoulders and the apex of the elytra fulvous. Antennae and tibiae fulvous, prothorax strongly but not closely punctured. Elytra punctate-striate, clothed with long whitish pubescence. L. 2 mm.

Head with the basal half impunctate, black and shining, the front tinged with fulvous, slightly rugose between the eyes. The antennae long and slender, extending almost to the middle of the elytra, fulvous with the four apical segments tinged with fuscous. Prothorax transverse, shining black, strongly but not closely punctured, a well-defined transverse impression at the base. Elytra punctate-striate, black, with a fulvous patch on each shoulder and the apical portion fulvous, clothed with not very dense long whitish pubescence. Legs, the anterior and intermediate pair more or less fulvous, the posterior femora fuscous, underside with the prosternum fulvous.

Argentine : Province of Buenos Ayres, iv.1938 (*J. Bosq*); 10 specimens. (Reported damaging tobacco.)

Holotype, 3 paratypes in the British Museum. Paratype to J. Bosq.

Somewhat allied to *E. parvula* Fab., but much more elongate, and the fulvous pattern on the elytra not so well defined, the pubescence also much longer and not so dense.

Book Notice.

Food-plant catalogue of the Aphids of the world including the Phylloxeridae. By Edith M. Patch. (Bull. Maine agric. Exper. Stat. **393** : 35–431. 1938.)

This catalogue is stated to be a " compilation from aphid literature up to and including 1935."

The first 220 pages are devoted to an alphabetical list of plants, and for each plant is given the list of recorded aphids which feed on it. A short list of aphids follows for which no food-plant is recorded in the Catalogue. This is succeeded by a Bibliography extending to over 50 pages and arranged alphabetically by authors and then chronologically. Indices to the plant families and the specific names of the aphids complete the work.

Stress is laid on the fact that being a catalogue of food-plants users must not use the work as necessarily authoritative in the matter of synonymy. In the author's words : " The generic name here used for each species is in accord with some of the literature cited for that species. Obviously, in a compilation of this sort no attempt can be made toward a consistent choice of generic names."

A NEW SPECIES OF *CHLOROGOMPHUS* (ORDER ODONATA)

By Lt.-Col. F. C. Fraser, M.D., I.M.S. Retd., F.R.E.S.

The MacLachlan collection of Odonata, recently acquired by the British Museum, contains a surprising number of unnamed species, most of which, however, have been described since by other authors from other material which has come to hand within recent years. Examples of these are *Perissogomphus stevensi* and *Indocnemis kempi*, both described by Laidlaw, and *Chlorogomphus fraseri*, described by St Quentin. There is a fine series of the latter insect in this collection, of which the females show such marked variation, that it is not to be wondered at, that the late Mr. MacLachlan hesitated to put a name to them. All, however, come from the type locality and agree so well with the allotype female that there can be no doubt about their identification. The extremes of this series show a basal marking of rich amber in all wings extending distalwards to as far as the arculus with the rest of the wings entirely colourless, up to one in which the whole of the wings is tinted with amber, thus approximating to the condition found in *Chlorogomphus xanthoptera* Fraser, from S. India.

In company with other species of *Chlorogomphus* are a single ♂ and ♀ from Nias island, which are also unnamed, and undoubtedly new to science. The following is a description of this new species which I have named after Mr. D. E. Kimmins.

Chlorogomphus kimminsi sp. n.

Male : Abdomen 54 mm. Hind-wing 40 mm.

Head : labium palest yellow; labrum black with two large yellow spots narrowly confluent below; anteclypeus yellow bordered below narrowly with yellow; postclypeus yellow, as also the frons which has a broad bar of black along its crest and an equally broad dark brown bordering to its base above. *Prothorax* black with the posterior lobe and a narrow anterior collar yellow; *thorax* black marked with yellow as follows : the lower part of antealar crest, an antehumeral stripe broadening above, pointed below, a humeral stripe convex outwardly and surmounted by a small upper spot, laterally two broad yellow stripes which enclose a narrower black one, which again is marked with a row of three or four yellow spots, the uppermost the larger. Finally the alar sinus and some spots on the tergum. Legs black. *Wings* hyaline, uncoloured save for a small amber-tinted spot at extreme base not extending as far outwards as the basal antenodal nervure; membrane white. Pterostigma black, covering 2 or 3 cells; arculus lying between the 2nd and 3rd antenodals; 1 median nervure in all wings; discoidal cells shaped similarly to those of *C. atkinsoni*, 3-celled in all wings; anal-loop with 8 to 9 cells; nodal index $\frac{12\text{–}22 \mid 23\text{–}12}{16\text{–}17 \mid 18\text{–}13}$; hypertrigonals $\frac{3\text{–}3}{4\text{–}3}$; cubito-anals $\frac{4\text{–}5}{6\text{–}6}$; subtrigones traversed once; 3 cells in anal-triangle. Greatest breadth of wing 12·5 mm. *Abdomen* black, the 2nd segment with a pair of basal yellow lunules and a pair of narrow triangular apical spots confluent over the dorsum; segment 3 with a pair of narrow lunules on the jugal suture and a pair of apical lunules; segments 4 to 8 with only the basal lunules which are finely linear on 8. *Anal appendages* black, hardly differing from those of *C. atkinsoni* : superiors about as long as segment 10 and forcipate as seen from above, the apices just meeting. Laterally the apices are seen to be pointed and bear a subapical obtuse spine below. The inferior appendage deeply

bifid, its branches rather more divaricate than those of *C. atkinsoni* and each tipped with two minute teeth.

Female : Abdomen 57 mm. Hind-wing 45 mm.

Closely similar to the male but the basal marking of wings extending distalwards to as far as the arculus and each wing with the apex infuscated to as far as the pterostigma. The hind-wing is also broader, 15 mm. at its greatest breadth; discoidal cell of fore-wing 2-celled only; median nervures $\frac{2-2}{1-2}$; nodal index $\frac{12-22 \mid 21-13}{17-17 \mid 17-17}$; hypertrigonals $\frac{4-4}{4-4}$; cubito-anals $\frac{5-5}{8-8}$; 13 to 14 cells in anal-loop; subtrigones crossed twice.

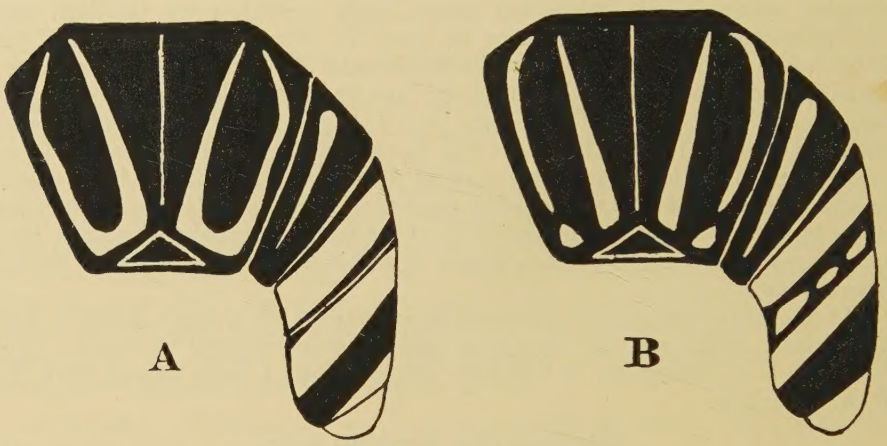

Fig. 1.—Diagrammatic plan of thoracic markings in : A. *C. speciosus* Selys, and B. *C. kimminsi* sp. n.

Distribution : Nias island : Pulo. Type in the British Museum collection (late MacLachlan collection). This new species belongs to group *atkinsoni* in which the abdomen is always much longer than the wings, and in which the two sexes are very similar in appearance. It appears to lie closest to *C. speciosus* (Selys), from which it differs in the following respects : the occiput is black, the humeral and mid-lateral stripes are interrupted, the first as an upper spot, the latter as 3 separate spots, the membrane is white and the bases of all wings are marked with amber yellow. The comparison is made between the feminine sexes only as, unfortunately, the male of *C. speciosus* is unknown. Very similar differences are found between this species and *C. preciosus* Fraser, but in the latter the labrum is also largely yellow, especially in the female.